

No. 6116	號六千一百一十六第	日五廿月五年十丁緒光	HONGKONG	THURSDAY, JULY 5TH, 1877.	四拜禮	號五月七英	港香	[PRICE \$2½ PER MONTH]
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INTIMATIONS.

OW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW,
 ship
 "YESSO."
 hection, will be despatched for the
 on TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at
 at or Passage, apply to
 DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. [1856
 5th July, 1877.
 AGAPORE AND SAMARANG.
 ship
 "FERNTOWER."
 for the above Ports on
 the 10th instant, instead of the
 15th, is hereby notified.
 at or Passage, apply to
 MAN HING. [1857
 5th July, 1877.
 .TO LET.
 ELLING HOUSE, No. 2, Lower
 on the Terrace, with Immediate Pos-
 sessory to
 P. TOLLER, AND JOHNSON. [1855
 5th July, 1877.

N. G. WELNER has resigned the command of the British Steamer "WM. VRIES" now in this Harbour, and we ~~notify~~ ^{advise} that the Owners or the Agents of the Steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any ~~loss~~ ^{losses} contracted by her Officers or Crew.

FOOK MOW LOONG & Co.,
Agents "Wm. Vries."

FOR SALE.
 IN-TRADE of the GENERAL
 RE, No. 54, Praya Central.
 J. F. SCHEFFER.
 g, 26th June, 1877. [in1000
 NG GENERAL CHAMBER OF
 COMMERCE.

POST OF SECRETARY will become
at on 1st August next.
corns, addressed to the CHAIRMAN, will
up to Noon of the 21st July prox.
00 per Annum.
g. 25th June, 1877. [1001
NOTICE.
underigned request to inform their

great advance in the Price of Flour,
compelled to raise the Price of their
BREAD ONE CENT PER
commencing from the 1st July, 1877.
HONG AND CHINA BAKERY
COMPANY, LIMITED.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
General Managers.
FREE NOW ROJEE.

NOTICE.
S. & CO., TUNED AND REPAIRED,
BY
A. HAHN,
ASSISTS. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., or
ASSIST. CHAS. J. GAUPP & Co.
Ing, 9th June, 1877. [1m883

**CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND
SINGAPORE.**

Steamship "VENICE" having arrived,
signees of Cargo by her are requested
to sign Bills of Lading for Countersigna-
ment. Undersigned, and to take immediate
possession of their Goods.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
 ng, 3rd July, 1877 [7d1044
 CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND
 SINGAPORE.

designed for Countersignature, and
immediate delivery of their Goods.
Accepting her discharge will be at once
stored at Consignees' risk and ex-
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.
3rd July, 1877. [8d1045
OFFICE TO CONSIGNEES

AN BARK "FRED. P. LITCHFIELD," FROM CARDIFF,
Vessel having arrived from Cardiff
Coals, and being now ready to dis-
charge Consignees are requested to com-
municate with the Captain without delay.
S. C. SPALDING,
Master, "Fred. P. Litchfield."
3rd July 1877. [104]

AMERICAN SHIP "LEADING
IND." FROM ANTWERP.

MEYER & Co.,
Agents.
2nd July, 1877. [7d1031
SHIP "GLENFALLOCH" FROM
LONDON AND SINGAPORE.
The above Steamer having arrived, Con-
signees of Goods by her are hereby in-

tored by the Undersigned in their Co-
cense ^{and} from the Wharf or Boats do-
be obtained.
Cargo will be forwarded to Shanghai
if to the contrary is given before 3
P.M.
Remaining undelivered after the 6th inst. —
subject to rent.
Insurance has been effected.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.
2nd July, 1877. 741032
PAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
GNEES per Company's Steamer
"ACHILLES."
notified that the cargo is being dis-
tato Craft, and landed at the Godowns of

risk. The cargo will be ready for
on Craft or Godown on and after the
1877.
undelivered after the 9th July, 1877.
ject to Rent.
TERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
ing, 2nd July, 1877. [1023]
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
N. COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS

NEES & Co. by the above named
Ships from London, Bombay, and Inter-
ports, and in connection with the
"BOKHARA" from Calcutta, are hereby
at their Goods are being landed and
their risk in the Company's Godowns
Point, whence delivery can be obtained
late.
not delivered by the 6th July will be

ADAM LIND,
Superintendent.
June 30th, 1877. (5d1021)

THE FIFTIETH DAY.

[A verified accumulation of what And Mrs. Tak's notes—their folk's offices and this 'er best bit spread on that eventful mornin']

O leaze unto the fiftieth day, the briskest o' the year:
 Tho' ramble-ramble fiftieth day, it's aye a day o' stir:
 It's then we see oor neighbor folks turn out their whir-
 lwha's,
 Their auld nick-nacks, their calan-an-on's, their clocks
 against the wa's;
 Their jugs without the handle, an' their elms that
 want the legs;
 Their rats an' fangs, their corn dais, their Sunday
 braws—an' nose!

Said Mrs. Tak: 'Nots to herse', sair fash' wi' scandal's
 neck,
 As for her, her bod had sheeched the window in the neck
 An' sweeping channels roun' her heid, she cleard her
 newest apone,
 Then settin' doon to ettle notes o' thir folk's effects;
 Nae scrippit corner apies shi took, but freely threw
 an' lang;
 She spread the graphic portraits out, her tongue was
 waggin' thrung;
 An' aye as some new bit o' dress or furniture she saw
 She madly crack'd o' her thoughts, and cried—'Ma pait-
 one, that bates a'!'

She wassie g' on to scandalize—she aye was choosin' an
 uaine g'!

But her's sample o' her tongue—(N.B.) she never
 fate!

There's Cuddy Kirsay wi' her trash—the pawshaw
 kens them a'!

The feckin' fright o' the hull cless—'od, she'll be
 wae awa'!

A table an' an aintrich chair; a hat, the croon dais in
 A auld chaff-bed, an' twa-three aude—that's the
 doorts o' shi.

Hoo a bit caddy on a culst can keep a drunken wife
 An' twa-three wane—I canna see 't, no for my horn
 wa's.

There's na thing stir, for o' that I luo, either head
 or sni—

Her doon and shure is by far the wisest o' the twa
 For aften when auld Kirsay's daid an' blin' wi
 jand, an' him, me

The caddy tak's the oase he han' an' loads the for-
 jand hame.

I liken wee lapid crack myself—it ma's na cracky for
 But, fogs! I wadna gang see far as some I dail see.
 I've sines or twice gien awn the score—nae doubt
 that's perfect true,
 But sime or twice is something less than everlasting
 true.

Heeh me! her's a Mrs. Weel-lao-dae, wha thin's herse
 an' brow;

Observe hoo she has spread her gear for show along
 the wa's,

They're no the rale mahoony, on that I'll tak' m
 aith.

Wha's 'mair, the chairs an' chest o' draw'r's in
 stoombanded haik;

An' yon's her pictures—land yer tompe—the 'Fid-
 o' Waterloo!

The 'Sacred o' Abraham,' an' 'Barns ahint the
 Plough'!

Hoo she can leave in sunshine, aye wha' others saave
 in reek.

An' bay ane money bonnet astringe aff her bit pound
 weel.

It's mair than mo an' mair they can stievel we
 malk o'!

There's something o' a mystery in't, that's clear
 without a doubt;

An' mair than that, it seems to me the truth, beyon
 a guess.

If every grocer had his ain she'd spent a feather less
 But yonder's a smirkin' Mrs. Pryde, by some the 'W
 doon' co'd!

Her man's been dead these twa-three months. Pit a
 yer's weeds, ye jand!

For weel we ken, baith late an' sin, ye're keekin' a
 coo!

An' faith, the cock that mates wi' ye shall scardin'
 poolek her.

Ye needna spread yer gangrel oot to tak' some kinn
 loss o' a'

It's no a grate an' twa-three chairs! I aicht man to ye
 Your 'grand connections'! wha's their worth?—d
 whansie o' a fittie;

Tak' ma advice, young Mrs. Pryde, an' rub yer sign
 brood o'!

On't sen' bent upon a man, pit advertise yer case,
 The newspapers, wi' little fash, wi' g'e yer want
 place.

Wha's aill stratched awy this be noot a pass-
 word and claim;

To rhyme the lall contents o' which maird bring
 bardie fame;

It's fit an' an' hurs—sauid Ca'the-Clack—the cock
 feelt an' kin;

Her's a cockie feather'd lute—the jand should
 be a crack;

She wha's hys aye big a brag, an' casts soo moor
 ahrs;

Wha's lead's tongue is seldom quate on ther folk
 affairs;

Wha's mokin' ways has brocht aboot as many stin
 heid follies,

An' forced dooce neighbor folks to fix their neeves li
 ain wechts;

To poke a hag nose in the pat o' ther folk's' kail be
 As shi has overleat'd' done, is mair than I could do.

Sma' head! g' in to aither folks, e'en let then giunc
 or gloom;

Intant upon an ails affairs I never fash my thoomb,
 Though sometimes o'er the window-shi I take a
 bit dais,

To see hoo neighbor bodies fa', but awar g'e the bla
 Na, na; I g'e you wee brookt up, an' still my mair
 o' the water.

For jist as the young twa's kint is the auld tree
 eland.

Weel, weel, she hoesna mink to brag, if that's her ha
 aith;

I've seen a bigger harrow' fa' the mine-lit road to
 foot.

An' auld book-cess, a looking-glass, an ancient sig
 day noot,

An' twa-three aintrich odds an' euts—nae mair the
 ither folk;

That's jist about the foot o' a' that shi has crack'
 together,

The twenty-eight o' May's the day lo'e's neetor k
 each ither;

It's then we see oor gangrel freen's turn oot the
 whirwha's;

Then auld nick-nacks, their odds an' euts, their p
 o' the water;

Their jugs without the handle, an' thier stools th
 want the legs;

Their rats an' fangs, their corn dais, their Sunday
 braws—an' nose!

Then leaze me on the fiftieth day, the briskest o' t
 year;

The 'ramble-ramble fiftieth day, it's aye a day o' stir'
 So long or auld note mak't frae, an' cannae we
 draw

Her heid throu' her window, kiltin' doon to aye
 broo;

An' the moral o' that mornin's work, sheaft was g'
 to tell,

Gae's her think less o' ither folk, no' fair mair
 herse'.

—Pro. a The Laird's Lylegate and Other Poems

every Christian should join himself to the body of worshippers with which he meets, agreed in his interpretation of the Scriptures, unite with them in election of whatever party he believed most able to support and strengthen his religious and political opinions. He was thus interfered with by fello worshippers, who, through differences of interpretation, or for other reasons, had formed themselves into other equally independent congregations. This was the principle maintained by the Independents, with the theory of Christian union, through the well admitted difference of interpretation of the Bible, and of all congregations, the rule of faith, Milton was in perfect agreement. Jeremy Taylor differed from Milton in suggesting, not the Bible itself, but the simplest and oldest doctrinal summary of it, the Apostles' Creed, as the ground of Church union. He desired that the courts of the Church and State should have the boundaries, and he proposed that the English should regard every man who accepted the Apostles' Creed as in substantial agreement with it, and that no man's religious opinions should be interfered with, unless interference were required for the welfare of the State. The acceptance of a resurrection of the dead, and of a future life, by Milton depends simply upon the force in the point of view, nature of each, and not at all upon essential difference in their religious faith.—From *"Cassell's Library of English Literature."*

CAPABILITIES OF THE TURKISH PORTERS.

If the traveller has with him two large and exceeding heavy trunks, a gun-case, a bag, and a few odds and ends of articles, one *hamam* will be sufficient, but if he has as many luggage as would load an ordinary English cart, then he will require a party of *porters*. The weight of the articles they can carry is truly marvellous. I had a large collection of *munitions*, besides many small and ponderous articles, which was so heavy that I was doubtful whether two men would be able to carry it up the steep streets of Galata. To my astonishment, it was placed on the back of one *hamam*, and on the top of his head, by a party of *porters* of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, but my pity was misplaced. For the *hamam*, without being asked to do so, to slip my leather bag in one hand as he moved away with his wonderful load, and seem to think nothing of it.—*Thackeray in Europe.*

AN HONOURABLE EXCEPTION.

A gentleman was invited to dine at a dinner given at Richmond by the Dyers' Company. 'We follow,' said the invited guest, 'in our country feasts the good old custom of allowing ladies to be present; to you I bring your wife with you, and she is to participate in the dinner, and will not sit up, one way and another, less than *eight* head. I am going to-morrow, with another on the Dinner Committee, to order it, and each allowed two guineas for our dinner and private expenses, so it will be a pleasant little trip for us.' By the way, 'if you take your wife go, I will send you a gentleman to take her, and she is to be as much at her expense.' 'You seem to do things in a liberal manner,' said his friend; 'but are you able to make you one question. Are there members of the dyers' trade in your company?' 'In that respect,' replied the invited guest, 'we differ from many others in the City of London. I will send you a member of the craft still with us.'—*The City.* By William Gilbert.

ROXBURGH CASTLE.

On one side from the north to the gloom, one of the most brilliant landscapes in Europe opens to the eye—the splendid mansion and embellished grounds of Strawberry Park; the demesne of Fleurs, with its noble dual castle and stately terraces; two beautiful rivers of Teviotdale, separated by a magnificent bridge; Kelso's vest ruins, and the grander ruins of the tower, where once stood the great British Castle of Roxburgh, a bulwark against England, the key of the Merse. On one hand, the eye can look along a valley ten miles in length covered with finest timber, and on the other an open and diversified prospect for dole that distance, away to the summits of the Fells and other mountains. Kelso, the seat of the Duke of Buccleugh, is the army of the Covenant, unfurled standard in 1639, the eye commands a prospect so extensive, rich, and varied, abounding in all the sweetest elements of landscape, including three great castles renowned in ancient wars, a peep of the German Ocean, as to defy a succinct scripser to do justice to the scene. It is a place of great notes in the British history, and in the days of David I. had an encircling wall and ditch, with which flourished under the abbots of Kelso. William I. and James II. were struck, here in the time of the former a deadly and a fatal wound. The latter, after his reputation of being the fourth town in Scotland—has so completely passed away, it is not a stone of it remains. It stood on a rising ground, on a rising ground, at western end of a fertile plain, insulated the remains of the Tweed and the Teviot. The confines of its castle still appear so secure and strong, that a foolish knight might think about forty feet above the plain, indicate it to have been a place of vast extent and strength.—*Picturesque Europe.*

THE ARMENIANS.

The Armenians are an extraordinary people. Their political existence as a Christian nation terminated 700 years ago, when the great Seljukian Sultan, Malek Shah, overthrew them, and scattered them through all neighbouring countries. But their national feeling is as strong, their national character as marked, and their national pride as high, as if they had never been so cast. Two centuries ago. About 800,000 habit Russian Transcaucasia, some 600,000 Persia, and about three millions Turkey, merely Turkish Armenia, but all parts of Minor, as well as districts here and there in Europe. The rest of the nation is scattered in Asia, and in the West Indies. They retain their faith, their peculiar physiognomy, their wonderful aptitude for poetry. Physically, they are middle-sized, with swarthy yellow complexion—less yellow, however, than that of the Persians, who are said to be ethnically at least their nearest relatives. They speak a dialect, a few tribes, and have a language and a literature. The vigorous who still dwell in the race, and makes them expect more from it than any of the other Transcaucasian peoples, has chiefly expressed itself in practical directions, most of all in money-making. Many, however, have retired to the mountains, and there, where they retain their faith, their peculiar physiognomy, their wonderful aptitude for poetry. Physically, they are middle-sized, with swarthy yellow complexion—less yellow, however, than that of the Persians, who are said to be ethnically at least their nearest relatives. They speak a dialect, a few tribes, and have a language and a literature. The vigorous who still dwell in the race, and makes them expect more from it than any of the other Transcaucasian peoples, has chiefly expressed itself in practical directions, most of all in money-making. Many, however, have retired to the mountains, and there, where they retain their faith, their peculiar physiognomy, their wonderful aptitude for poetry.

lay my horse," I replied. "Lay it
he said, "What do you mean
minutes like explained. "Oh! per-
should like to see him." He was
gondem!" The groom was follow-
gondem?" The groom was "Now
gondem to the stables were bed-
horses. "I walked up to mine,
menced by patting him on the
talking to him in soft, low tones.
pawing, first with one fore-foot,
the other he pawed with the
pulling me, taking a snaffle bridle,
my hand up and down on his
then, putting my mouth to his ear
it as, if talking to him. He im-
mediately to move, and bending
slowly let himself down on his
as the saddle was put on him,
his head, and I had patted him on
I took the bridle off he settled for
"Now," said I, "he's safe, and so
right. Come away." They were
"Why," said my uncle, "I shall
Astley's Amphitheatre, and make
time—Where did you learn that
my own ground," replied I, "from
from 1815 to 1849." By Charles

LOVE.

The youngest of you know
in the Bible means not altogether
And, O my brethren, how shall we
feeble, frail children of sorrow
and a weakling faith? Shall
stand firm? Or are we right?
And speaking of it better than sound
tinkling symbols unless—not as
not as self-excusers, not as self-
we see how far we fall short of
ourselves resolutely to amend;
love, and the Seraphim who stand
to Thy throne can hymn thee
thyself, and thyself, and thyself
all the law and the prophets
Christ's new commandment, that
all the commandments—the spirit
the Spirit, the new name on the
the redeemed, the outer robe with
a multitude of sins." Put on
Paul, "As the clest of God," Holy
house of our kindred, our
heart, humility; unclean; loose
and outside them all, as though
complete them—to hide their sin
to establish their permanence,
mate their splendor, to ensure
eye. Like the embroidered gown
and blue, and purple, and so
sound; golden robes, and robes
of Aaron's robe—all those put
on charity, which is the beau-
ty.—Canon Ferrar, in "The

THE BASKET AT THE FOUNTAIN.

A basket was hung at the gate
capital in London in which the
deposited, the person who was
ringing a bell in the morning
In order to forward the
innocents;" up from the country
the carrying trade was established
arrived in London in increases
from the most distant parts of
Large prices were, in some instanc-
their conveyance—a fact which
hints at the position of the poor
On this was paid, there was
inducement on the part of the
rid of their burthen, as on the
the infants were drowned, all
neglected, and that, in the large
cases, was equal to their de-
publicly asserted in the House
that one man, having the char-
ties in baskets—they appeared
packed like so many muckins
happening to get drunk on the
morning three out of the five
dead. Many other instances
on the part of carriers, refusal
of infants entrusted to their
London, or even Scotland. Even
with the children were dressed
stolen on the way, and the b-
position in the basket just as the
It is reported that a foundling
become a worthy banker in t
England,—but who was receiv-
hospital at this time, being an
anxious mother-room. Even
at the hospital, when al-
she could obtain from th
that it appeared on the book of
ment that he was put into the
gate named.—Old and New Lon

MR. AMYATH TROLLOPE'S
CHARACTERS.

Perhaps of no day was Trollope's
writing of our day was Trollope's
a remarkable study of the modern
reformed. The corrupt states-
acknowledged, and the reformer
and disagreeable in his house-
overthrow abuses, but the reader
who is ousted by his efforts,
Trollope's is a small matter.
In his own mind and then to be
beautiful character in this au-
sometimes a really deep thought
story where the young man deter-
ration to the Holy Land, all
by a frivolous, light-seeing girl
the tone of his mission, and
great respectability, and the
mammon-worship striking her
one parting whisper of her dan-
home as a bride, "Take care
is packed up," when the moth-
for some warm farewell. So
punishment has always put
that legendary grace of the
great quality of all his crimes
thing in his ear. Shall we vent-
regret that the author has ven-
us his higher and better side, by
on the level of the religion and
the world around him, the avanta-
ments of the British-Latin and
There is no more beautiful story
ever told, as almost all the gentle
ladylike virtues, and avails
for them, but he has no re-
turning too far. Religion is
enough to be respectable upon
people uncomfortable or put
their way; so daily services,
once traced, and the great
fructify records are to be seen
by not eating minced veal on Fri-
Friday.—It may be said that T-
graphs of actual life, and that
happen. It is quite true, but
that there is a high, deep, and
life, which we cannot trace in
the "Phines Finn" and "Philip-
the "Phines Finn" there is real
religious man, and he made dete-
figures as Lady Lufton, Mr., and
Archdeacon and Mrs. Grand-
which will readily occur, are se-
serving, but in general it is miti-
than the character of the rest, and
the character of the rest, and the

"I hope?" In two
 would he, I think
 by all they say
 how this is
 bowing up their
 and com-
 neck, and
 to begin
 then with
 I put it on
 clothed, rubbed
 knees, and
 my, whiskered
 to be begin im-
 of his knees.
 clear of him,
 clear. When
 or the night
 will sleep the
 not satisfied.
 to send you
 "My life
 you for
 "Lofius
 that charity
 ing, but love.
 ings, the poor,
 relational
 what is
 in being brass-
 or disemblers,
 of deceivers
 of it, and set
 for God is
 hands, nearest
 in the heart,
 on it
 hope. It is
 the greatest of
 of forehold of
 clothed
 "n," says St.
 "I have
 "suffering,"
 to cover and
 and hortoments,
 to consum-
 be their effi-
 of gold,
 to fair virtues
 to the
 of perfect-
 "Quiver."
 "LUNDLING."
 to be of the hos-
 and them, in-
 the officers in
 and the "little
 and, a bunch
 finding numbers
 the country.
 andresses paid for
 it were
 and was a strong
 was a strong
 carriers to get
 ay. Many of
 of them were
 of the majority
 it. It was
 of Common
 and them, in-
 to have them
 of pig-pigs-
 of journey, lay
 and in the
 of negligences
 ing in the death
 to the clothing
 used was
 debates were
 they were born.
 who lived to
 the North of
 ed into the
 to originate
 to the inform-
 s source was
 the establish-
 basket of the
 "LOPE'S"
 of various bits of
 "s Worden,"
 an process,
 of things is
 is blustering
 set desire to
 old-Warden,
 of Mr.
 character
 his books,
 it, as a high
 and religious aspi-
 is swept away
 who were
 Agnew, the
 Granley's
 through that
 ghter, leaving
 when my dress
 r is yearning
 somehow this
 is mind is
 I know
 by the one
 to express
 it has written
 d morality of
 average require-
 to be placed
 and mania
 our sympathy
 is to be just
 not to make
 them out of
 are more than
 and when re-
 it is done
 upon on a
 are photo-
 at such things
 it is also true
 to miss more
 novels, still in
 re-ly to
 Mrs. Roberts.
 y, and others
 all words pro-
 and which
 which

[illegible]

per pair	\$4.20 to 4.80	Camp
per pair	\$5.20 to 5.30	Camp
per pair	\$3.10 to 3.20	Camp
per piece	\$15.90 to 16.00	Camp
per piece	\$10.80 to 11.00	Camp
per piece	\$17.00 to 17.20	Camp
per piece	\$19.00 to 19.20	Camp
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per piece	\$29.00 to 29.20	Camp
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per piece	\$31.00 to 31.20	Camp
per piece	\$32.00 to 32.20	Camp
per piece	\$33.00 to 33.20	Camp
per piece	\$34.00 to 34.20	Camp
per piece	\$35.00 to 35.20	Camp
per piece	\$36.00 to 36.20	Camp
per piece	\$37.00 to 37.20	Camp
per piece	\$38.00 to 38.20	Camp
per piece	\$39.00 to 39.20	Camp
per piece	\$40.00 to 40.20	Camp
per piece	\$41.00 to 41.20	Camp
per piece	\$42.00 to 42.20	Camp
per piece	\$43.00 to 43.20	Camp
per piece	\$44.00 to 44.20	Camp
per piece	\$45.00 to 45.20	Camp
per piece	\$46.00 to 46.20	Camp
per piece	\$47.00 to 47.20	Camp
per piece	\$48.00 to 48.20	Camp
per piece	\$49.00 to 49.20	Camp
per piece	\$50.00 to 50.20	Camp
per piece	\$51.00 to 51.20	Camp
per piece	\$52.00 to 52.20	Camp
per piece	\$53.00 to 53.20	Camp
per piece	\$54.00 to 54.20	Camp
per piece	\$55.00 to 55.20	Camp
per piece	\$56.00 to 56.20	Camp
per piece	\$57.00 to 57.20	Camp
per piece	\$58.00 to 58.20	Camp
per piece	\$59.00 to 59.20	Camp
per piece	\$60.00 to 60.20	Camp
per piece	\$61.00 to 61.20	Camp
per piece	\$62.00 to 62.20	Camp
per piece	\$63.00 to 63.20	Camp
per piece	\$64.00 to 64.20	Camp
per piece	\$65.00 to 65.20	Camp
per piece	\$66.00 to 66.20	Camp
per piece	\$67.00 to 67.20	Camp
per piece	\$68.00 to 68.20	Camp
per piece	\$69.00 to 69.20	Camp
per piece	\$70.00 to 70.20	Camp
per piece	\$71.00 to 71.20	Camp
per piece	\$72.00 to 72.20	Camp
per piece	\$73.00 to 73.20	Camp
per piece	\$74.00 to 74.20	Camp
per piece	\$75.00 to 75.20	Camp
per piece	\$76.00 to 76.20	Camp
per piece	\$77.00 to 77.20	Camp
per piece	\$78.00 to 78.20	Camp
per piece	\$79.00 to 79.20	Camp
per piece	\$80.00 to 80.20	Camp
per piece	\$81.00 to 81.20	Camp
per piece	\$82.00 to 82.20	Camp
per piece	\$83.00 to 83.20	Camp
per piece	\$84.00 to 84.20	Camp
per piece	\$85.00 to 85.20	Camp
per piece	\$86.00 to 86.20	Camp
per piece	\$87.00 to 87.20	Camp
per piece	\$88.00 to 88.20	Camp
per piece	\$89.00 to 89.20	Camp
per piece	\$90.00 to 90.20	Camp
per piece	\$91.00 to 91.20	Camp
per piece	\$92.00 to 92.20	Camp
per piece	\$93.00 to 93.20	Camp
per piece	\$94.00 to 94.20	Camp
per piece	\$95.00 to 95.20	Camp
per piece	\$96.00 to 96.20	Camp
per piece	\$97.00 to 97.20	Camp
per piece	\$98.00 to 98.20	Camp
per piece	\$99.00 to 99.20	Camp
per piece	\$100.00 to 100.20	Camp

[illegible][illegible]

	\$2.92 to \$4.4
	\$6.80 to 7.90
	\$1.00 to 1.74
	\$13.00 to \$4.70
	\$2.60 to \$3.00
	\$2.00 to \$4.00
	\$2.45 to 3.50
	\$2.50 to 3.25
	\$1.02 to 1.35
	\$1.09 to 1.71
	\$2.35 to 2.45
	\$1.88 to 1.91
	\$1.99 to 1.74
	\$2.10 to 2.15
	\$2.35 to 2.46
	\$7.45 to 7.50
	\$2.75 to 2.90
	\$3.25 to 3.35
	\$5.10 to 5.29
	\$3.00 to 3.05
	\$25.00 to \$9.00
	\$22.00 to \$9.00
	\$11.50 to 12.00
	\$5.00 to 5.50
	\$5.10 to 5.29
	\$4.35 to 4.50
	\$14.30 to 15.00
	\$7.05 to 8.29
	\$3.25 to 3.35
	\$3.25 to 3.60
	\$19.00 to 19.50
	\$1.50 to 2.00
	\$2.25 to 2.60
	\$5.30 to 5.45
	\$5.70 to 5.90
	-- --
	\$5.45 to 5.60
	\$5.35 to 9.05
	\$5.90 to 9.30
	\$5.90 to 9.50
	\$9.25 to 6.85
	\$1.75 to 1.35
	\$1.85 to 1.38
	\$5.35 to 5.55
	\$5.55 to 5.59
	\$9.25 to 9.35
	\$3.30 to 3.40

	DESTINA- TION.
Co	Hongkong
Co	Hongkong
Co	Newchwang
Co	Hongkong
Co	Swatow
Co	Swatow
Co	Amoy
Co	Swatow
Co	Swatow
Co & Co	Swatow
ames	
Co	New York
Co	New York
Co	Falmouth
Co	New York
Co	Boston
Co	New York
Co	London
Co	Boston
Co	Liverpool

MADRON.

WHERE AT.

Yokohama
Ru route to Spore
Messia
Yokohama
Chefoo
Ningpo
Singapore
Hongkong
Amoy
En route to S'hai
Shanghai
Tientsin
Nagasaki
Hongkong
Hongkong
Chinkiang
En route to Y'hamna
Hongkong
Poochow
Surveying
Hankow
Singapore
Surveying N'saki
Kobe
Hongkong
Yokohama

STATION.

ong-king gulf